

"Keynes theories incompatible with democracy" - Buchanan

By Paul Saunders

Citing growing budget deficits in the United States as evidence that "the Keynesian Revolution is a mixed blessing," prominent American economist, James Buchanan, claimed that Keynesian economics and political democracy are incompatible.

Buchanan, professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and director of the Centre for Public Policy Studies, claimed last night at McGill, that since 1960, the U.S. federal budget deficit has skyrocketed.

The five-year total deficit for 1961-1965 was 23 billion dollars; for 1971-1975 the total was 110 billion dollars — a five-fold increase. "Who would dare predict the results of 1976-1980?" Buchanan asked. Since there exists no counterbalance to "fiscal and monetary obesity," budget deficits will keep on growing ad infinitum.

Although President Carter has promised to balance the budget by 1981, Buchanan remains skeptical. Politicians are averse to unpopular measures that make long-run economic sense. Instead, they prefer spending projects that will please their constituents and get them re-elected. Thus "budget deficits and monetary expansion emerge from the political proclivity to spend and not tax."

But politicians are not the only guilty, Buchanan claimed. "The politician's time horizon is short." The real blame lies with the Keynesian advocates who have dominated economic thought for the past thirty years. These economists, Buchanan explained, have perpetuated several "academic irrelevancies." First, he offered, they think that the political autonomy of the central banking authority (Federal Reserve System) allows it to practice effective monetary policy. Not so, retorted Buchanan. The Federal Reserve Board has become increasingly subservient to the political dictates of Congress and the President. Secondly, many Keynesian economists naively assume that there is a calculable trade-off between inflation and unemployment. This ignores the strong inflationary bias of the Government's professed commitment to a policy of full

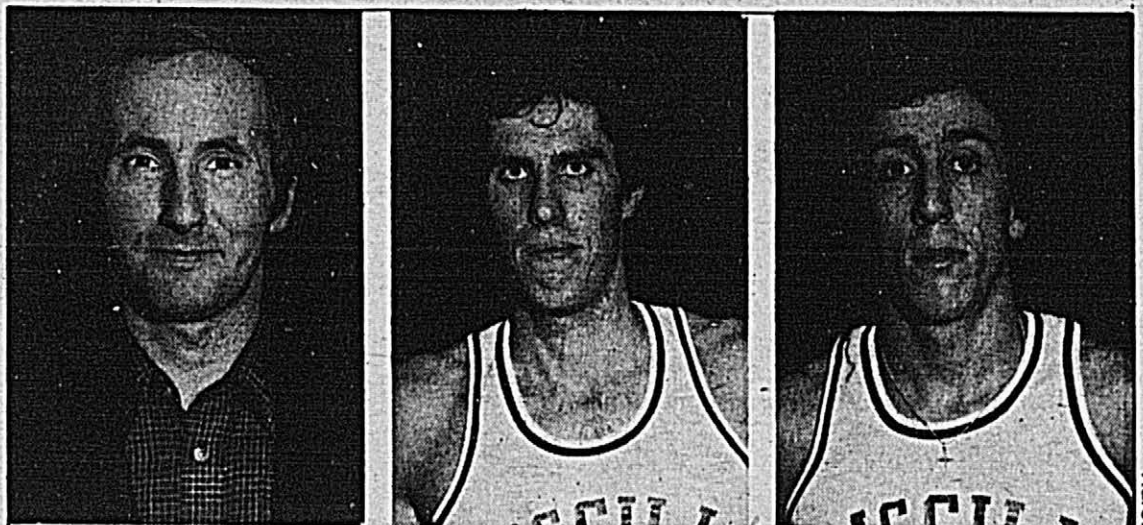
employment. Buchanan concluded that "rules" such as the cyclically-balanced budget and the full-employment balanced budget seek to mask the reality of mounting deficits.

According to Buchanan, huge budget deficits pose a definite threat to individual freedom. Bigger deficits lead to inflation, high inflation leads to controls on wages and prices, and governmentally-imposed economic controls lead to authoritarianism. In short, he predicted, "we are headed for a Keynesian 'lost weekend'."

Buchanan bemoans the loss of fiscal responsibility that has occurred since the triumph of Keynesian economics. On this point he is pessimistic. "It took 30 years for economists to fully convert to Keynesian economics. It may take another 30 years to reconvert them (to fiscal responsibility)."

In order to reinstitute fiscal responsibility, and hence political democracy, Buchanan makes several suggestions. First, there should be constitutional restraints built into the fiscal and monetary system — restraints that will prevent "some bureaucrat in Washing-

continued on page 7



McGill Basketball coach Butch Staples (left) was chosen Canada's College Basketball Coach of the Year last night in Halifax, site of this year's college tournament. Two of his players were also honoured. Centre Charlie Galbraith (middle) and forward-guard Joey Farroba (right) were both chosen as first team All-Canadian players. Story on page 6.

Harold Rosenberg

Free Chevron staff evicted; irredentists still holding on

WATERLOO (CUP)—Three staff members from the University of Waterloo's unofficial student newspaper were evicted from the paper's offices February 27, but later reoccupied it with the help of other staff members.

One of the evictors, Student Federation President Doug Thompson, claimed he received a "thorough pummelling" during the reoccupation, but a Free Chevron spokesman said the only person hurt was a staff member when he was dragged from the office by a group of

Federation councillors.

The incident is the latest in the dispute over control of the paper, which was shut down in September by the Federation amidst claims that the Chevron was being taken over by a campus political group.

Since then, the paper's office has been occupied around the clock by former Chevron staffers and supporters who publish the weekly Free Chevron.

Thompson, who was present at the eviction, said that when a group of about 40 Free Chevron

supporters showed up to retake the locked office, "seven or eight of them gave me a rather thorough pummelling." However, Thompson said he doesn't plan to lay charges.

Thompson met with Free Chevron representatives February 27 in an effort to resolve the dispute. The paper's staff had promised to reply by March 3 to an offer of negotiation. Since the Sunday incident, however, "it's hard to take Thompson seriously," Docherty said.

"Thompson is trying to mobilize the right wing on campus," he said. "The next time they come down (to the office), if there's a lot of people there, I don't know what's going to happen."

Roberts and other Federation executive members shut down the Chevron September 1976; they claimed it was being taken over by a campus political group, the Anti-Imperialist Alliance, which is associated with the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

Both Docherty and Hannant are supporters of the CPC (M-L), but say this does not constitute a takeover of the paper, and point out the Federation has never offered proof of its charges.

continued on page 7

Atlantic Student Federation ends talks with government

HALIFAX (CUP)—Disgusted with the action of Nova Scotia's Education Minister at a February 26 meeting, the Atlantic Federation of Students (AFS) executive decided to "stop expending any energy in setting up meetings with Government and to concentrate on getting information to students and then working from there."

AFS chairperson Don Soucy said that while "some student leaders had thought we would have a good constructive discussion with the Minister and that this was the right way to effect change in the Government's attitude to students and the policies that affect them, it became clear in the short meeting that we did have that he was

unwilling to give information and that he was only paying lip service to student participation."

The Minister, George Mitchell, had promised representatives of AFS and local student unions a two-hour meeting to discuss Government policies on student aid and financing post-secondary education. The morning of the meeting he declared that he would meet with them "as long as it takes to answer your questions."

Mitchell warned that he would have to leave for half an hour to attend a Liberal convention in Halifax that same weekend. After an hour of discussion on student aid, he ducked out of talks on financ-

ing post-secondary education, leaving the students with Deputy Minister Carmen Moir.

Moir refused to answer any questions, saying that students would have to wait for Mitchell's return. After a two-hour wait, Moir announced the meeting was adjourned and left the students with the janitor.

To top off the day, the students found Mitchell had issued a press release before their meeting, and all the information they had learned from him on student aid was found in a local morning paper.

"Government meetings across the country this winter have proved to be little more than political charades," Soucy said.

SYMPOSIUM

Regular staff meeting today at 5 o'clock. Attendance is compulsory, as usual. Voting for the vacant position on next year's editorial board will take place between 5 and 6 pm.

today

McGill Journal of Political Economy:
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Demonstration:

Against sexist ads of Dapper Dan clothing stores, outside the store at 351 St. Catherine West near Bleury, 6 to 9 pm. Bring your own placards if you can.

Women's Union:

Meeting at 7:00 pm in Rm 425. To be discussed: final plans for programs this semester; the constitution and elections for next year. It's important for you to attend.

PSA Coffee Hour:

Come and have a cup of coffee with professors and friends today from 2:30-3:30 pm in Leacock 425 (Fourth floor lounge). Snacks will also be provided along with good company. Sponsored by the Political Science Association.

Attention Graduating Students:

Only 12 days left to take your graduation photos! Your picture must be taken by March 15th. Take them at Van Dyck & Meyers Studios at 1121 Ste. Catherine St. W., just west of Peel. Yearbooks may be purchased at the photographer or at the Union Box Office.

Colloquium Workshops—

Issues in the Dept. of

Anthropology:

Dr George N. Apell, Research Associate, Brandeis University. "Epistemological Issues in Social Structuralism and How to Proceed." 4 pm, Leacock 738.

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MBSU sleeper:

The Biology Students Union presents the movie "Sleeper" with Woody Allen, 7:30 pm in Stewart Biology Bldg. S1-4. Admission free: All welcome.

McGill Gross-Out Contest:

2:30 to 4:30 pm in the Union Ballroom. Prepare your acts for up to \$200 cash prizes. Or come enjoy the grossest show on earth. Sponsored by the McGill Psychology Students' Association.

International Women's Day:

All are invited to attend; the program will include a slide show and discussion on Women in China, speeches, followed by workshops. 7:00 in the Union 302. Daycare will be available. Put on by the McGill Circle of the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist).

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1977

Montreal Statistics Colloquium:

Jonathan J. Shuster will speak on Clinical Trials 4 pm at McGill University, room 216, Department of Epidemiology and Health. 3775 University Street. Purim Gong Show: Are you prepared—your costume ready? your act? It's only 3 days away and will take place at Hillel, 3460 Stanley (Sunday, 8:30 pm) Info 845-9171.

English Literature Association:

English Department assembly Leacock Council Room, 8th floor, at 4 pm. "Financial Status of Graduate Students" will be discussed. ELA caucus in ELA office (Arts B-20) at 3:30 pm. Pick up agenda and information sheet.

continued on page 7

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for the following Executive positions:

PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
SECRETARY
VICE-PRESIDENT-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
VICE-PRESIDENT-INTERNAL AFFAIRS
VICE-PRESIDENT-UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Only regular members are eligible to be elected to an Executive position.

All nomination papers must contain only the following statement:

"We, the undersigned members of the Post-Graduate Students' Society nominate _____ for the position of _____." [fill in the appropriate position].

Nomination papers for the position of President must be signed by fifty nominators, and nomination papers for the positions of External Vice-President, Internal Vice-President, University Affairs Vice-President, Director of Finance, and Secretary must be signed by twenty-five nominators, with their year, department, school or institute, and be countersigned by the candidate. In addition, each candidate must provide the following: home address and phone number, McGill address and local.

Nomination papers must be received by the Secretary of the PGSS no later than 5:00 pm, March 10th.

Elections are to be held on March 17th and March 18th.

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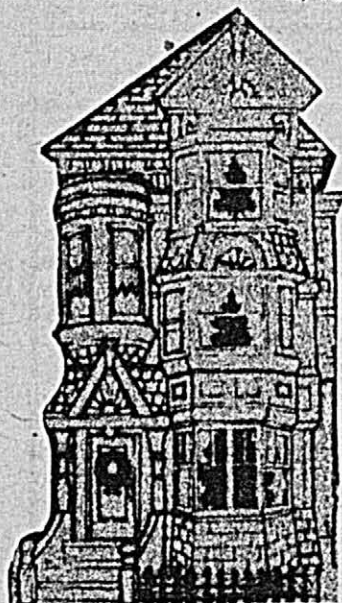
Sat. Mar. 5:

McCabe and Mrs. Miller

Dir. Robert Altman
w. Warren Beatty, Julie Christie
L 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00



Info:
392-8934

Bylsma and rent:**Landlords and profits**

By James Murelich

Klaas Bylsma, Co-ordinator of the NDG Tenants' Association, has been active in combatting housing legislation which discriminates against tenants. Bylsma was a key figure in the Milton Park Housing Committee and the St-Louis Housing Committee until, he claimed in a recent interview with the *Daily*, the St-Louis Housing Committee "went into this Marxist-Leninist trip. All they wanted to do was to educate the people that the system screws them, and not much more than that." Bylsma is now with the NDG Tenants' Association.

Commenting on the present situation in Quebec, Bylsma pointed out that all existing legislation in Quebec is weighed heavily in favour of the landlord and "doesn't benefit tenants at all, especially low-income tenants." One law, for example, which was seen as protecting tenants from unfair rent increases, has in fact had the opposite effect. The 8% limit on rent hikes set by the Rental Board is now seen by landlords as "the minimum rather than the maximum" increase, Bylsma said. "By and large", he added, "they are still getting much higher increases than allowed."

These over-the-limit increases are seldom rolled back because less than 5% of Montreal tenants contest raises in rent each year. Bylsma pointed out that many tenants fail to appeal rental increases out of fear of future discrimination or intimidation from their landlord. Furthermore, Bylsma claimed, "The Rental Board itself actually tries to discourage the people who go there ... all raises of eight to 10% are said to be normal ... sometimes they go so far as to not offer you forms although legally you can contest any request for rent increases."

When dealt with, rental increases demanded by landlords are treated by the Rental Board in the light of the landlord's expenses and not at all in relation to their profits. There is in reality, according to Bylsma, no limit on maximum profits. The Rental Board should look at the profits of landlords and set "a 15% limit on profits in rental housing. If profits were higher than this, then they should freeze the rent for a couple of years. Housing is one of the most profitable things going right now, with rates of

profit being as high as 20 to 30%," he added.

Bylsma also criticized Rental Board's "justified rent" accorded to a landlord. It is done in a prejudicial manner to the vast majority of tenants. When the Rental Board determines the "justified rent" of a landlord, it does so not on the basis of the lowest rent charged for a particular unit but rather takes the average rent of the units from all the cases in question. Obviously, the landlord will be accorded a justified rent very much to his liking since few tenants would challenge "justified" price hikes.

Landlords can also profit

shortage in Quebec and especially Montreal. The vacancy rate fluctuates currently between five and six percent and most of that, Bylsma noted, "consists of luxury or bachelor apartments. There is very little family or low-income housing at all". Since 1967, in Montreal, according to the Legault Working Group report (Jan. 1976), only 3500 units were renovated. The same report cites that there are also some 1300 units abandoned in the city.

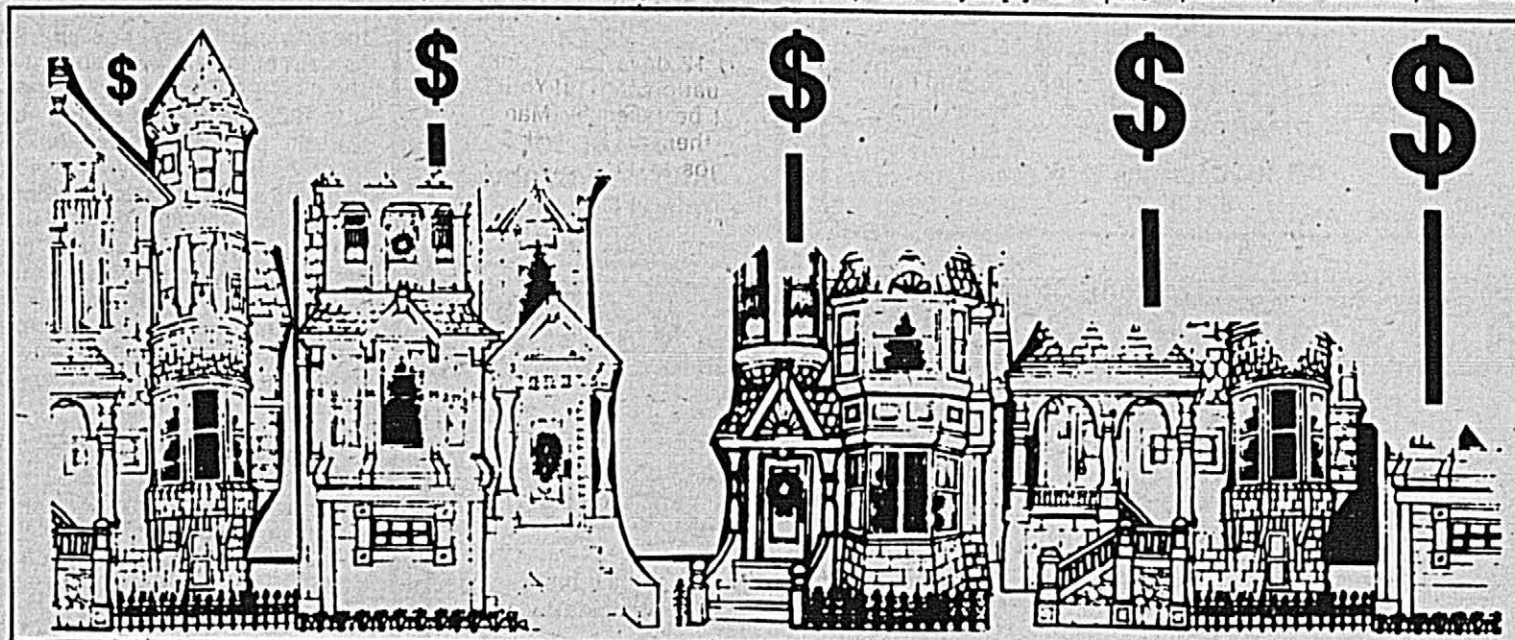
Housing statistics in Montreal did not always reveal such a sad situation. Bylsma told the *Daily* that until 1972-73, for a period of about 10 years, there

crisis is the fact that 65% of Quebec's population are tenants, compared to 50% in other provinces. Montreal has a tenant population of over 80%. According to the Legault Report, 68.4% of the francophone community are tenants while only 56.5% of the anglophone community rent their homes.

Condominiums further complicate the situation, for many valuable apartments were transformed into condominiums before tenant pressure resulted in a freeze on apartment conversion in 1975. Bylsma expressed "no objections to new condominiums being built, but object[s] to apart-

prise to call the shots". While the Legault Working Group felt that more primary emphasis ought to be given to the private sector, which has "the knowledge inherent to this type of enterprise", Bylsma argued that the private sector should be cut out of housing completely. As it is, he said, "Giveaway schemes from public money" should no longer go to private investors.

Bylsma advocates intervention on the part of the government into the housing economy, thus forcing banks to invest in new housing under a guaranteed rate of interest—a practice, he claimed, that was



from legalistic loopholes. A landlord, for example, can write off certain costs in depreciation or repairs while at the same time use these "write-offs" as the basis for rent increases. According to Bylsma's *Manual for Tenant Organizers*, in 1972, before all the exaggerated rent increases of the last few years, a government commissioned study revealed that for over 58% of the housing, the landlords realized profits of over 15%. Yet they still managed to "cut back on services and repairs."

One of the reasons that landlords can charge exorbitant rates is the present housing

had been a fair amount of vacant apartments available. Owners, at that time, were often insisting on two- to three-year leases. Gradually, however, housing shortages appeared.

Ironically, since 1961, over 30,000 housing units in Montreal have been demolished, of which "the majority were low-income types" Bylsma stated. Aggravating the situation, the abandoned in the city.

Corp. (CMHC), cut back on its aid to developers, causing many private institutions to invest elsewhere where higher profits could be reaped.

Accentuating the housing

ments being transformed into condominiums".

Bylsma stated that "only 15% of those who want to buy their first home can afford to do so". He told the *Daily* that statistics show only 10% of those in their 20s own their own homes, while over 40% of those over 65 are homeowners. If a young couple were to begin paying for a house under today's interest rates they would end up paying two to three times the value of the house, Bylsma explained.

Many of the housing problems in Quebec are due to federal and provincial governments allowing "private enter-

used by CHMC during the '40s and '50s. He added that the establishment of public institutions to invest in buildings could prove very productive.

Bylsma mentioned that Guy Tardif, Minister of Municipal Affairs, stated in December that the PQ wanted wholesale reforms in 1977. Bylsma noted that the PQ seems extremely worried about the business sector right now and added that he wasn't very optimistic about major housing reforms. He commented that the Parti Québécois is "not really a socialist party" in the true sense of the word.



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Labour Notes

By Lewis Gotthell

In Chile today, the market, private property and the profit motive are as free as can be, and the economy reflects this fact. According to James Petras (Monthly Review, Feb. 1977) the average annual inflation rate under the regime of the generals has been at the pace of 350 percent.

Industrial production fell by 23 percent in 1975 and the Gross National Product declined between 10 and 14 percent in 1974—1975. Salaries and wages are estimated to have declined anywhere from 35 to 60 percent from their previous levels under the Allende government.

Unemployment has risen from the 3 percent figure during the previous socialist government to the present share of 25 percent of the Chilean labour force. Moreover, 40 percent of the labour force of the construction industry is out of work.

In 1972, before the coup d'etat, the top five percent of the Chilean population received 25 percent of total national income; in 1975, they received 50 percent of total income. Labour's share of national income has declined from its 1972 share of 64 percent to its 1975 portion of 38 percent.

These figures present a stunning case to those who believe in the free market system.

Meanwhile In Canada

A breakdown of even the "official" Canadian unemployment figures by province shows that only four provinces have less than 10 percent unemployed. By provinces the rates are:

Newfoundland: 17.3	B.C.: 10.0
New Brunswick: 14.9	Ontario: 7.7
PEI: 11.4	Manitoba: 7.0
Nova Scotia: 11.0	Alberta: 5.8
Quebec: 10.3	Saskatchewan: 4.9

Social(ist) Credit

In a very surprising move, the new leader of the federal Social Credit party, André Fortin, announced his party would boycott all representatives of the Francophone-Radiomutuel radio network for the duration of the work conflict now affecting four of the six stations of the chain. Under the late Real Caouette, the Social Credit Party was noted for its opposition to the trade union movement and condemned its militancy. The four stations in question are located in Montreal (CJMS), Trois Rivières, Sherbrooke, and Quebec City.

The strike in Montreal developed out of the employer's illegal firing of two employees for union activities. The employer has also hired the infamous Garda Security force to harass and assault pickets and strikers. The conflict has become a bit of a cause celebre in Quebec with such well known people as Lise Payette, playwright Michel Tremblay and ex-CJMS crime reporter Claude Poirier lending their support to the strikers.

Death in the Mines

The Toronto Globe and Mail (Feb. 16) reported that one worker in 14 who spend their working lives in the asbestos industry will die prematurely from diseases related to asbestos fibres if today's accepted standard for exposure remains unchanged. The Globe quoted a British medical study as its source for the finding.

Effects of unemployment

A study of the social costs of US national economic policy in terms of effects on physical and mental health and crime, commissioned by the American Joint Economic Committee of Congress, was recently released.

The study, done by Dr. Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University, compared fluctuations in unemployment, inflation and personal income with changes in a variety of death rates, mental hospital admissions and imprisonment rates. To avoid the chance effects of particular times, it covered the whole period from 1940 to 1973.

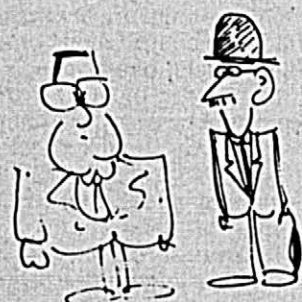
The most consistent pattern of relationship was found between unemployment and the measures of social cost. To be specific, a one percent increase in the unemployment rate sustained over a period of six years has been associated with the increase (for the US) of approximately 36,887 total deaths, including 240 heart attacks, 920 suicides, 648 homicides, 4227 state mental hospitals admissions, and 3,340 state prison admissions.

Immigrants to Canada:

This land is your land?

FRABJUS
DAYE WITH
SIR' CLYE
FLOTSAM-
JETSAM OF
THE BRITISH
HOME OFFICE.

PIP
PIP.
PIP.
PIP PIP
PIP.
PIPPP.
PIP.
I SAY.



By Larry Black

Canadian immigration policy has always been dictated by the economy, right from the country's original settlement, down through the Railroad Era to today. Because just about everybody knows it, the Federal Government always looks a little ridiculous when it tries to justify the "flip-flop" that is Immigration Law, in terms of higher planes of moral and ethical righteousness.

Gone are the days when straight-talkers like MacKenzie King would lay the goods on the line: "No one has the right to immigrate to Canada," the old weirdo explained, "we just grant certain people the privilege."

While King's diary lives on, so too does his message, weathering as it has the doldrums of recession and the gales of economic "upswing".

Canada, once the expansive breadbasket of opportunity, has shrivelled to a choked, clogged lump of "economic uncertainty", and the Government consequently has offered up a new Immigration law, Bill C-24. The Bill, designed to help the authorities cut back on social welfare costs, while maintaining a "productive" reserve labour potential, comes after three years of meticulous moral justification.

The first attempt at rationalizing this complete break with the 1967 "open door" policy on immigration was the infamous Green Paper of February 1975, which drew flak both for being racist and for suggesting that immigrants should be relegated to the meaner tasks of the Canadian economy.

The second attempt, more successful (probably because it was published with less brouhaha), was the Science Council of Canada's scholarly report released last summer. The Report, carrying with it the more respectable reputation of the "Independent" Council, suggested the new tack that the immigration apologists had discovered—drop the most offensive discriminatory bits, because what's really important is that we limit the numbers of

people entering Canada. This "New Approach to Canada's global relationship" proposed that we could best alleviate the world's "population problem" by exporting food, other goods and technology, rather than by permitting uncontrolled immigration.

Canadians then seemed ready to accept an alternative to the last immigration law, which was passed at a time when the country was searching hard for a workforce in an expanding economy. So, on November 24 of last year, brand-new Immigration Minister Bud Cullen unveiled C-24.

C-24 aims to "foster the development of a strong and viable economy and prosperity for all regions of Canada." Included in its package are an apparently liberal response to a UN convention on political refugees, a whole new section on the time-honoured "national security", and a redefinition of the "visiting" labourer.

WOULD
YOU EXPLAIN
THE NEW
BRITISH
WORK
POLICY?

MMNESICALLY,
WEAH MMLOOKING
TAWARD A
MAW
CWAHPRATIVE
RAH-PRO-SHAWNT
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**Work permits**

While the first two items mentioned are interesting new wrinkles in the game, the classification of worker immigrants as "visitors" in the Bill illustrates the worst, but most important, aspects of the Bill. More so than in the past, these people will not have the

CITIZENS OF
COMMON MARKET
COUNTRIES
WOULD NOT
REQUIRE WORK
PERMITS IN
BRITAIN, BUT
COMMONWEALTH
CITIZENS
WOULD?

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right to work in Canada unless they obtain a work permit before entering the country. They will not have the right to remain in Canada once their permit has expired nor to apply for permanent residence while they are working here.

Most importantly, they will not have the right to benefit from social welfare programs—unemployment, health insurance, family allowance—although they must contribute to these programs.

The costs of immigration, in terms of social welfare, have been high in the past few years, although the Government has sought to limit the number of entries by extra-legal methods, such as

ministers' decrees. The slackening of the economy, with consequent unemployment, usually means that it is the "new Canadian" with little job security whose job is among the first to go. Unemployment insurance and welfare, as inadequate as they are, still cost the nation a bundle when out-of-work figures hover around 12 percent.

Canada, then, is moving increasingly to the European model, in which migrant workers, generally without their families, are permitted conditional entry. When the boom falls out of continental economies, as it did during the oil crisis, labourers are deported en masse.

Canada's new bill introduces the concept of "conditional acceptance" of immigrants—they must accept to live in isolated areas, or be content with less prestigious jobs which Canadians refuse.

According to the Ligue des droits de l'Homme, a civil rights group opposing the bill, Canada will not "hesitate to develop her economy through the systematic, regular and legal exploitation of immigrant workers."

Both the Green Paper and the Science Council Report discussed the "less skilled" work areas, the former stating that the country would require manpower that was unskilled or with limited skills, to work in far-off areas, accepting unattractive working conditions and low salaries. The Science Council, seeing limited immigration as its goal, hoped that Canadians would change their attitudes toward this sort of work and shoulder it themselves rather than import "undesirables".

But now that the Government has opted for importing "menials", the Ligue points out, "no opportunities exist for these workers to obtain permanent residence in Canada, even though they are considered extremely useful..."

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AUSTRALIANS,
AND NEW
ZEALANDERS
WOULD ALL
FIND MORE
DIFFICULTY
IN GETTING
JOBS IN
BRITAIN?

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THEAH
AH
CERTAIN
DISADVANTAGES,
BUT THEAH
AH ADVANTAGES
AS WELL.

**National security**

Last summer prior to the Olympics, the Federal Government invoked extraordinary legislation, in the form of the Temporary Security Act (Bill C-85) which was designed to grant Games security forces the power to prevent terrorism. At the time, the Bill was described by both the Ligue and the MCM as a measure to grant powers similar to those under the War Measures Act, without stirring up citizens in other parts of the country, as happened in 1970.

C-85 was allowed to expire in December, but its "temporary" nature is seemingly attached to its name only. The new immigration law, C-24 "incorporates" the same measures and "broadens" the powers under it to include the threat of expulsion to all permanent residents (ie landed immigrants.)

The Bill grants the right to arrest without warrant to every peace officer and immigration officer in the country. Furthermore, the Minister of Immigration and the Solicitor-General can "deport any person, other than a permanent resident or a Canadian citizen, with no hearing", and without even requiring either to offer an excuse.

Marxist theoretician Gunder-Frank was denied entry two weeks ago into Canada on similar grounds.

Further, even permanent residents can now be deported after an appeal, by the Minister filing a "security certificate." Immunity from deportation, formerly achieved after five years' residence, no longer will exist.

Numerous other references are made to the concept of "national security", a useful political weapon, the Ligue mentions, of many Latin American dictatorships, which use it as "the justification for torture, assassinations, states of siege and the annulment of democratic rights."

Political refugees

The section on political refugees is particularly misleading, since it appears to entertain the legal obligations Canada assumed as a signatory to a 1969 United Nations Convention relating to their status.

The Bill, one Latin American church group claims, "fails to recognize the special circumstances which make a refugee a refugee." Under the bill, refugees will have to satisfy the same requirements as normal immigration applicants.

This renders extremely difficult access to the special status because, as the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme points out, most refugees "have been subject to prosecution or persecution in their country of origin for opposing its dictatorial or oppressive regimes, or for defending the fundamental rights of workers and masses". With this bill, the Ligue claims, Canada "not only endangers the lives and security of hundreds of people," but also "denies its support to those who strive for justice and freedom."

It seems very difficult indeed for one to believe that repressive immigration security measures are necessary in Canada, where one has to strain to come up with an instance of a political crime by an immigrant.

Velling a repressive security measure, more plausibly directed at situations such as October 1970, under an immigration act probably seems pretty crafty to the Solicitor-General. Citizens who might oppose such impositions as the War Measures Act, certainly appear to be more disposed toward an immigration bill which apparently blames outsiders for many of our social ills.

The logic of the new bill wears a little thin. Canada simply doesn't want immigrants right now.

MMNWELL
FOR ONE,
WE GET
TO KEEP
OUT ALL
THOSE
BLASTED
FUZZY-WUZZIES.



George Kopp

Cagers take three awards

By Murray Zabitsky and Richard C. Jablonski
HALIFAX—Last night in Halifax, some of the most noted Canadian university basketball coaches and players of the 1976-77 season gathered to honour their own. The annual pre-tournament banquet, held at the Lord Nelson Hotel, was highlighted by the selection of ten players to this year's All-Canadian basketball team.

For the McGill players and fans who journeyed to Halifax, the evening was particularly pleasing because two Redmen, center Charlie Galbraith and forward-guard Joey Farroba, were chosen as first team All-Canadian performers. On top of this, McGill coach Butch Staples was selected and warmly received as Canada's College Basketball Coach of the Year.

Visibly moved by the honour, Staples stepped up to the front of the packed house to offer his thanks to his fellow coaches and to share the honour of his selection with his players.

Loss for words

"Ahh...geez," was all that

the Redmen coach could say at the reception following the awards banquet.

Both Farroba and Galbraith were as equally moved by their selections as All-Canadians.

"I never expected this," said Joey, when asked for his initial reaction.

Joked Galbraith: "Just say Joey is the best Portuguese basketball player I've ever played with."

Both players went on to mention the important role played by their teammates throughout the season, giving partial credit to the other Redmen for their All-Canadian selections.

Other players chosen to the first team were: forwards Doug Baker (Alberta) and Alvin Jessamy (Acadia); and guard Martin Riley (Manitoba).

Riley was also presented with the Mike Moser Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to the coaches' choice as the best college player in Canada. Galbraith was runner-up in the voting for the Moser Trophy.

Second team selections include two players from Lakehead University: seven-foot center Jim Zoet and guard Mel

Bishop. Two additional players from Quebec made the team: Peter Ryan, the high scoring forward from UQTR, and Concordia forward Jim Akin. Rounding out the second team was Laurentian's Reni Bolzettel.

The Redmen will play Laurentian in the opening round of the tournament today at 3:00 pm. Other first-round matches to be played this evening include: St. Mary's vs. Lakehead; Waterloo vs. Alberta; and Acadia vs. Prince Edward Island.

Notes: The QUAA was the most represented conference with four selections plus the Coach of the Year...The coaches across Canada were responsible for choosing the teams...What is interesting is that Concordia's Jim Akin, who did not make the QUAA All-Star first team, was selected All-Canadian...Next year's CIAU Basketball Championships will again be scheduled for Halifax. This will be the third year in a row for the championships to be held in Halifax.

DAILY SPORTS

Dave Brumwell: man for all strokes

By Sherwin Wong

There aren't too many swimmers who can swim like Dave Brumwell. While the rest usually specialize in just one stroke, Brumwell is able to utilize every stroke in his repertoire. He has already shown his mastery over each stroke this year.

So far, he has broken two team records—200 and 400 Individual Medley—with times of 2:01.6 and 4:23.5 respectively. He will show his swimming prowess this weekend at the CIAU Nationals in Toronto.

Born in Calgary in 1953, Brumwell attended Harvard University for four years (1971-75) and swam for the Crimson, as well. Currently, he is studying medicine at McGill. At first, Coach Harry Zarins knew nothing about Brumwell.

"Like any story, you have a kid come into your office and he says, 'Hi, my name is so-and-so, I swim.' 'Well, great, what do you swim?' 'Everything.' 'Well, great, nice to have you!'"

As the weeks progressed, Brumwell's swimming background was finally exposed. Very few people knew that Dave swam at the Munich Olympics and the World Championships. He also held the Canadian records in the 200 and 400 IM.

The versatility of Brumwell came about 8 or 9 years ago in Calgary.

"I had this coach who always put me in every meet, in every event. So I had to swim every event and I kind of developed all four strokes. It was the same at Harvard. I was put in all

kinds of events all the time."

They're all kind of mediocre. Any one is as bad as the other one, or as good as the other one. It depends on how you look at it."

For Zarins, though, he recognizes the value of Brumwell.

"Dave is valuable in the sense that he has a variety of strokes which very few swimmers have. The better competitive swimmers are just freestylers or just breaststrokers. But Dave is a butterflyer, a backstroker, a freestyler, and a breaststroker."

"When it comes down to dual meets, you can put him in areas where you can get points and in our championship meet this weekend, you try to put him in events which you have weaknesses in."

Swimming has been good to him. Brumwell gets three satisfactions out of it: being in shape, which is important to him; meeting people; and getting to travel to various locations.

So far this season, Brumwell has workouts ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 yards per day, which for him is very low. At Harvard he swam under Don Gambrell, who was the U.S. Olympic swimming coach for three successive Olympic Games—1968-72-76.

With Gambrell, Brumwell went 5,000 to 6,000 yards per day. He has no idea of how he'll do in the Nationals but according to colleague Chris Welch, "Dave still has the ability to win when he has to win and that shows he's a real competitor."

Welch leads swimmers

By Sherwin Wong

For all you swim fans out there, take a seat because what you are about to read is a bit hard to comprehend. The truth is that Chris Welch—Redmen swimming captain, nationally ranked competitor, defender of the McGill swimming cause—at the age of eight was fearful of water.

"I had a horrible fear of the water," reminisced Welch. "I was just scared to death being in the water. I think my mother was trying to overcompensate for my fear by getting me involved in competitive swimming."

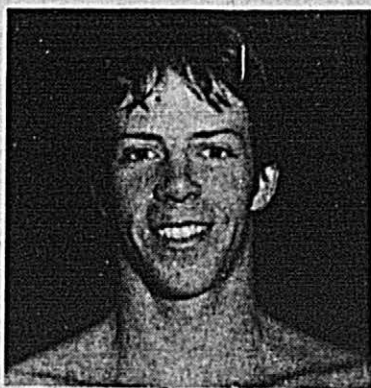
Where Welch comes from (Salem, Massachusetts), it's almost ridiculous to not be able to know how to swim.

"We lived by the ocean," he continued. "Living on the water, being on boats, we spent all our time on the water. It's pretty scary to think of what can happen on the ice in the wintertime."

"Basically, she wanted me to know how to swim. She knew I was deathly afraid of it [the water] and she knew I had to overcome this phobia before I could learn to swim."

Judging by his stellar performances to date, Welch has certainly overcome his trepidation for the water.

Welch, 21 years old and enrolled in his last year of Psychology, is—with the exception of Jim Ducharme—the fastest racer for the Redmen. This year, Welch has recorded the team's fastest times in the 100- and 200-yard Freestyle events—0:49.0 and 1:47.8 seconds respectively. He has competed in the CIAU Nationals for three out of the four years that he's been swimming



Chris Welch

for McGill.

Welch hasn't had the fortune to place first in any of the events but he is destined to—perhaps as early as this weekend at the CIAU Nationals in Toronto. McGill coach Harry Zarins figures Welch could shatter the team record of 21.8 in the 50 Free set in 1975 by Bob Kastling.

Welch impressed immediately as a young man with a sense of concern for McGill swimming. He is appalled by the way in which swimming is almost a forgotten sport at McGill and is not afraid to express his opinions on the matter. This came out most clearly in his discussion on the state of McGill's swimming program during his four-year hiatus here.

Lot of changes

"It's changed a lot. Overall, when I got here it was not that important an intercollegiate sport. It was sort of a casual program. Training wasn't that vigorous. The person we had for our coach wasn't specifically a swimming person. Although, as a coach, he was excellent. And that's Butch Stap-

les (basketball coach), and he's proving it this year.

"But the program wasn't such that it could develop new swimmers and being an incentive for other swimmers to come. Since then, we've had one coach (Trevor Stevens) who coached swimming and soccer and left; then they hired an interim coach (Peter Merrill) for a few weeks who really didn't know anything about swimming. It's been kind of neglected as a sport."

Since swimming is regarded as a minor intercollegiate sport in relation to the school's Big Three—Football, Basketball and Hockey—Welch figures the attitude of the Athletics Department must change in order for the swimming program to improve.

Recognition is needed

"It's important that the Department recognizes swimming as an important sport," he explained.

"What we need is someone on the staff to work with Harry in terms of working with the team on the pool deck. Harry does an excellent administrative job in that he sends all kinds of things to high schools and CEGEPs to recruit swimmers. Every time that there's something to be done, Harry's on the phone and he gets it done. He's just the type of guy to get a program going."

"But that's part of what we need. Swimming is a sport where it has a very delicate kind of training. It's not like a skill sport where it mostly depends on the athlete to have the feel for the sport. It's almost a science. The swimmer has to rely on the coach."

We need Vango

"Vango Smith is exactly what we need—someone to get up there and know what you should be doing and feeling. I know Harry feels bad in a way because he doesn't have that background which he needs. I don't want to sound like, 'I wish Harry wasn't the coach,' but we need someone like Vango on the deck who knows what competitive swimming is about in all its aspects."

His words come out clearly and unhesitatingly, like that of a statesman; a leader. But Welch says he is not intrinsically, by nature, a leader. He is only a captain.

"I just see the captain as someone who can understand the general things that happen; being able to organize when things have to be organized; understanding how other swimmers feel; being able to step back and seeing the whole team as a whole global mechanism rather than seeing the

team from your own viewpoint. You have to understand the team as 25 people."

For head coach Zarins, Welch fills the role of captain in an important way. "He's a leader for the competitive swimmers as well as for the rookies and fellas who are just getting into competitive swimming. That's important for these fellas who need to be recognized by a person like Chris."

The future for Welch is uncertain. He has already applied to McGill Law School for next term but he is unsure whether he will be accepted or not. Zarins, of course, is hoping Chris will be accepted since that means he can compete for one more year.

Yes, Welch has come a long way from Salem. Those days of forced swimming lessons brought on by his mother are gone. He has matured into a brilliant swimmer and a person who his teammates can look up to.

Buchanan...

continued from page 1

ton from controlling the rest of us." Next, there should be a 5-year phase-in of a "constitutional regime of the balanced budget." When a member of the audience asked about the impact of a balanced budget on unemployment, Buchanan responded, "Most US unemployment today is structured unemployment." Finally, he claimed, Carter should start a dialogue with economic policy-makers concerning the establishment of rules to constrain government spending.

During the question period, Buchanan pointed out that he

does not disagree with the technical aspects of Keynesian economics, but Keynes fails to take political reality into account.

Chevron...

continued from page 1

Free Chevron staffers have adamantly refused any offer to investigate the situation until two fired paid staff members of the Chevron are rehired with back pay and the paper reinstated to its original status.

continued from page 2

Auditions:

"The Bald Soprano" by Ionesco, being produced independently at McGill. Directed by Elaine Shatenstein and Davidson Thomson. Auditions 12-2pm, Morrice Hall, room 106.

Calling all Scuba-Divers (Divers):

All interested in ice-diving and diving generally are invited to tonight's free film showing of "Silent Warrior," G14 of Currie Gym. Come along also if you wish to go ice-diving on 20th March. For info contact Alasdair at 288-9595 or Gordon at 336-6506.

TanZam Railway:

TanZam Railway, a film from the People's Republic of China, will be shown tonight in TUA at 7:30 pm. Members, 75 cents. Others \$1.25. Presented by the East Asian Studies Assoc.

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TIME: Sunday, March 6th, 8:30 pm

PLACE: McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley



HILLEL

VOICES FROM ISRAEL

A THEATRICAL REPORT

THE HAIFA MUNICIPAL THEATRE

Sunday, March 13, 8 pm

at D.B. Clarke Theatre, Concordia University
Hall Bldg. 1455 de Maisonneuve

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